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Ohio Mycological Bulletin No. 10

W. A. Kellerman, Ph.D., Ohio State University,

Columbus, Ohio, October 30, 1903.

NOTES.—One more Bulletin will be issued this season, some time in November. At that time or later a Title-page and Index will be furnished, closing Volume I. Only a few copies of this set or Volume (for 1903) are left and therefore you should not ask your friends to become subscribers for the *current year*, but I will be pleased to have their names for the 1904 list. The Bulletin will be issued next year and sent to all members for the same price as heretofore, namely, *10 cents*.

But I wish to issue twice as many Numbers next year — and therefore the expense will be greatly increased. Besides, the cash cost of the Bulletin for this year has not been fully met by the fee — and it was not expected that it would be wholly met. Some friends have assisted and I take pleasure in donating a mite now and then to the cause myself.

I am prompted to keep (privately) a regular Cash Donation List — to the end that those *who are able and interested may enjoy* additional pleasure with me. Such a list is now begun, and \$20.00 is the first amount put down! But a child's penny, or nickel from the school boy, or larger amounts from others, will be gratefully accepted, and all that is received



Fig. 42. Pa'-nus dor-sal'-is. Dorsal Pa'-nus. An elegant species but somewhat tough and leathery. It grows on stumps and trunks — conspicuous by reason of its tawny-orange color. Photograph from specimens collected at Columbus, Ohio.

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will be devoted to the cash expense involved in making the Bulletin as useful as possible. The membership fee will be in 1904, as now, 10 cents, and all members will receive the Bulletin as issued. A new list of members will be prepared for 1904. The books are open now.

PAMPHLET.—Attention should be called to the fact that certain Reports of the New York State Museum are offered for sale. For example, the interesting and valuable "Report of the State Botanist for 1901," by Charles H. Peck, contains (besides technical matter) popular descriptions of eleven species of Edible Fungi accompanied by plates. This report can be obtained for forty cents. (Report for 1902, fifty cents.) Address, Director New York State Museum, Albany, N. Y.

GALL.—A gall on a Mushroom is something out of the ordinary, apparently never reported heretofore in mycological literature,—and yet this is what is described and figured by Charles Thom in the September No. of the Botanical Gazette. The gall was on the pileus of the common little *Om-pha-li-a cam-pan-el-la*. The pileus is ordinarily less than one millimeter in thickness, or together with the gills less than three millimeters. The white mass of the gall, homogeneous in section, was about eight millimeters in radial diameter, six millimeters in thickness, and twelve to fifteen millimeters in length.

ACCENTUATION OF NAMES (A PARAGRAPH FOR STUDENTS).—In the October No. of the Journal of Mycology, Miss Ivy Kellerman explains the "apparent dogmatism" in the matter of accentuation of compound names, and possibly brief instructive transcripts may not be "all Greek" to every one. She says: "There are certain Indo-European laws of accentuation which are seen to be distinct from changes occurring in the individual languages. One of the most general of the laws pertaining to nouns and adjectives may be stated as follows: Compounds, consisting of one word dependant upon another in a grammatical relation, keep the accent of the dependant word for the accent of the compound as a whole. The survival of the law to the present time is shown by such examples from the Teutonic branch as English *púff-ball*, *ápple-tree*, *bláck-berry*, or German *ápfel-wein*, *sónnen-blume*, *bláu-beere*. From the Balto-Slavic branch may be adduced Lithuanian *vasará-sziltis* "summer warmth," and *sáulzhole* "heliotrope," and Russian *né-vidko* "not to be seen." A moment's consideration will show how logical this law is. The dependant word, usually an adjective, or a noun in a case relation, brings a new idea or broadens the one already present in the word to which it is united, and so it naturally receives the greater amount of stress. The rule holds whether the dependant element precedes or follows the foundation word. . . . In Greek, however, which is of especial interest to the botanist, certain changes took place. A law developed that no accent might recede farther from the end of a word, either simple or compound, than the third syllable from the end. This is the case if the quantity of the last syllable be short; if it is long, the accent may recede only as far as the second syllable from the end. It will at once be recognized that this secondary law often shifts the accent of the emphatic word in a compound to a different syllable from the one upon which it originally rested. For instance, *myríó-stóma* would in prehistoric Greek have become *myríó-stoma*, like the Sanskrit *sáhasra-mukha* of almost the same meaning quoted above. But, in the earliest records we have, Greek had already completed the shifting due to the law of recessive accent, and therefore we find *myríó-stoma*. So also *cary'o-sporà*, if it had occurred in early Greek, would have been *cary'o-spora*. . . . When the foundation word is more than three syllables in length, or has a long final syllable, it is evident that the law of recessive accent must withdraw the emphasis completely from the preceding dependant word. An example of this is *poly-céphalum*, which would have been *poly'-cephalum* in prehistoric Greek, from the elements "poly" and "cephalé," which naturally had to undergo such a compromise when they became united into one word."

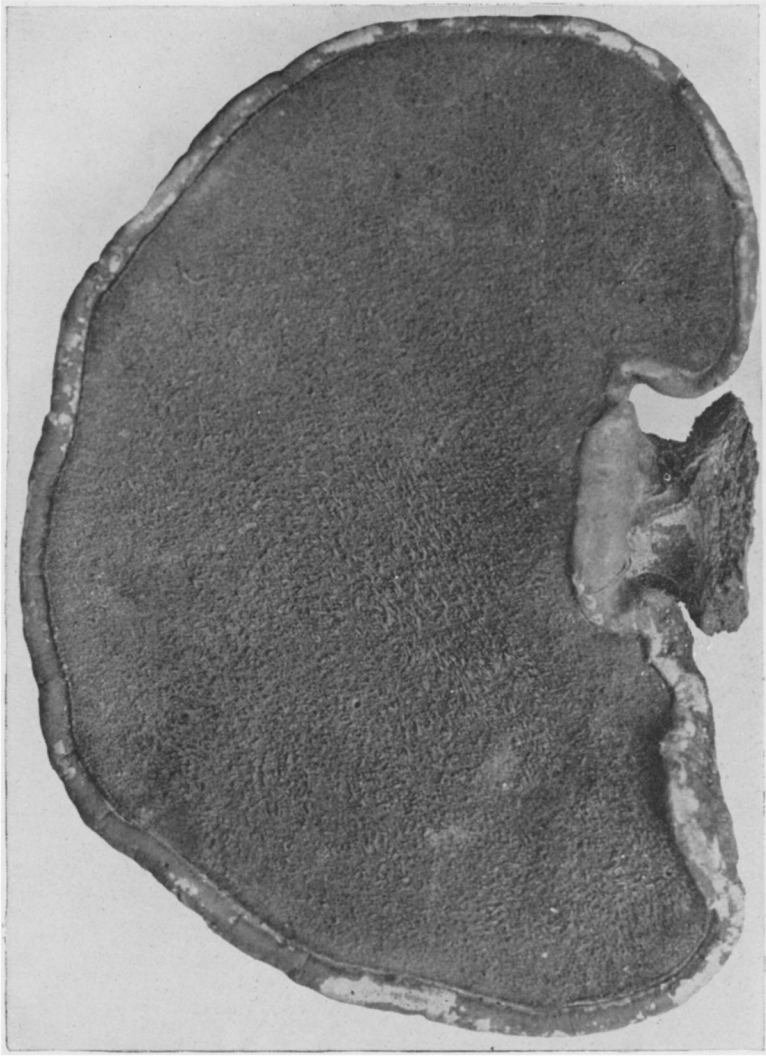


Fig. 43. *Po-lyp'o-rus bet-u-li'nus*. [More recently written *Pip-to-po'r-us sub-e-ro'sus*.] Birch Pol'ypore. Leathery or rather woody. Photograph from a herbarium specimen collected by C. F. Baker in Wisconsin in 1897. The fungus measured six and a fourth by nine inches. The cut has been reduced to about five ninths of these measurements, and therefore the pores on the lower surface are not distinct; even the peculiar conspicuous elongated hair-like scales attached to the pore-surface are not clearly represented in the half-tone.

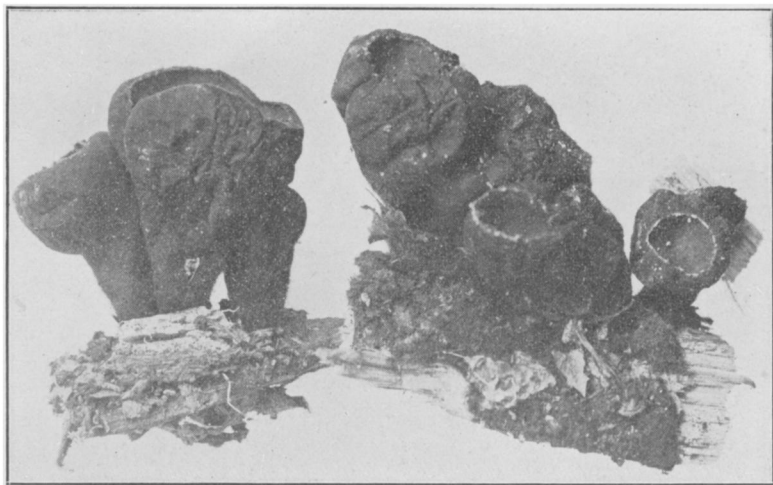


Fig. 44. Bul-ga'-ri-a in-qui'-nans. Black Pe-ziz'-za. A tough-fleshy dull-black species growing on rotten sticks in leaf-mould in shady woods. Perhaps scarcely palatable — though the fragile Pe-ziz'-zas are excellent food. Photograph from specimens collected at Sandusky, Ohio.

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